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(54) **Polymer blend containing aromatic polycarbonate, styrene polymer and a polysiloxane polycarbonate block copolymer**

Polymermischung, die ein aromatisches Polycarbonat, ein Styrolpolymer und ein Polysiloxan-Polycarbonat-Blockcopolymer enthält

Mélange de polymères contenant un polycarbonate aromatique, un polymère de styrène et un copolymère à bloc de polysiloxane et de polycarbonate

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(56) References cited:

EP-A- 0 135 794 EP-A- 0 500 087
EP-A- 0 501 347 EP-A- 0 524 731
WO-A-92/12208 DE-A- 4 016 417

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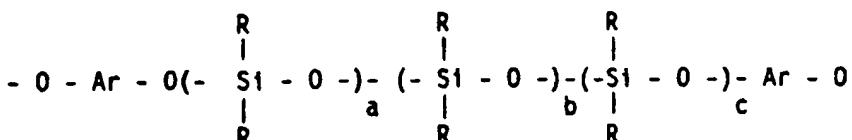
Description

Polymer mixture comprising aromatic polycarbonate, styrene-containing copolymer and/or graft polymer, and a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer, articles formed therefrom

5 The invention relates to a polymer mixture which comprises an aromatic polycarbonate without polysiloxane blocks (A), a styrene-containing copolymer and/or a styrene-containing graft polymer (B) and a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer (C).

10 Polymer mixtures which comprise an aromatic polycarbonate, a styrene-containing graft polymer, for example, ABS and a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer are disclosed in EP-A-0135794 and DE-A-4016417. According to this prior art a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer is used which comprises polysiloxane blocks of formula (I)

(I)



20

In this formula I, Ar is an arylene radical obtained from a diphenol. According to EP-A-0135794 block copolymers are used which comprise 2.5-25% by weight of polysiloxane blocks of formula I and 97.5-75% by weight of blocks having a polycarbonate structure. When the polymer mixture according to EP-A-0135794 comprises a mixture of a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer and a polycarbonate without polysiloxane blocks, the content of polysiloxane blocks in this mixture must be between 2.5 and 25% by weight.

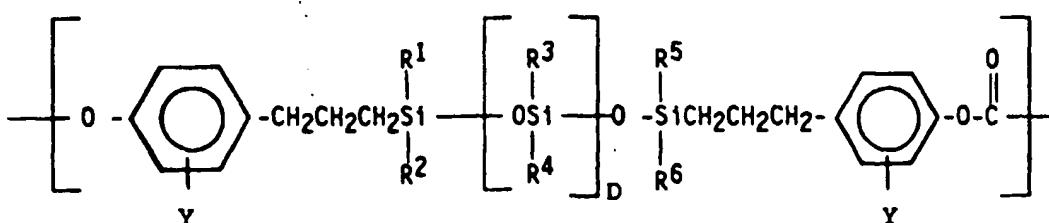
25 The invention is based on the discovery that polymer mixtures having improved properties can be obtained by using certain polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymers. More in particular, polymer mixtures having a better impact strength can be obtained in this manner.

30 In the polymer mixture according to the invention a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer is used which is built up from

(a) 1-50% by weight of polysiloxane blocks of formula (II)

35

(II)

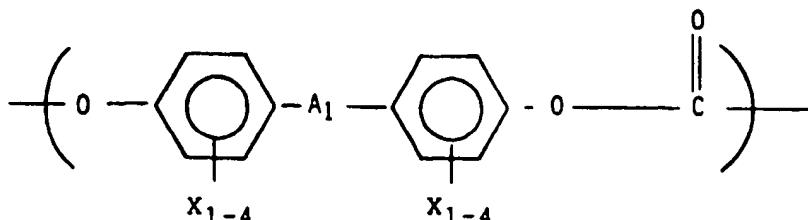


and

(b) 50-99% by weight of polycarbonate blocks of formula (III)

50

(III)



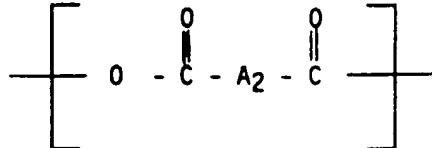
wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ in formulae II and III each independently of each other represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbyl or a halogenated hydrocarbyl, D is an integer from 5 to 140, Y is a hydrogen atom or an alkoxy, and wherein A1 is a bivalent hydrocarbon group having 1-15 carbon atoms, which bivalent hydrocarbon group may be substituted, is an --S-; an -S-S-; an -S(O)-; an -S(O)₂, or an -O- and every X independently of each other is a hydrogen atom, a halogen or a monovalent hydrocarbon. JP-A-3 292 359 describes blends of an aromatic polycarbonate and a generally described class of polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymers which encompasses the block copolymers used in the polymer mixtures of the present invention.

It is possible to use in the polymer mixture according to the invention polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymers of the type just mentioned with polycarbonate blocks which are built up for 75-99% by weight from units of the above-mentioned formula III and for 1-25% by weight from aliphatic diester units of formula (IV):

15

20

(IV)



wherein A2 is an alkylene radical having 6-18 carbon atoms and A1 and X have the meanings given hereinbefore. The polymer mixture according to the invention is preferably composed so that, per 100 parts by weight of constituent A plus constituent B plus constituent C, it is built up from

- 50-90% by weight, more preferably 60-80% by weight of constituent A and
- 2-40% by weight, more preferably 5-20% by weight of constituent B and
- 2-40% by weight, more preferably 5-20% by weight of constituent C,

constituent B comprising 50-100% by weight of the graft copolymer and 0-50% by weight of the copolymer. It is preferable for the content of polysiloxane units in constituent C plus the content of rubber-like graft base in constituent B together, calculated with respect to the overall quantity by weight of the constituents A plus B plus C, to be between 2.5 and 25% by weight.

As a styrene-containing graft polymer having a rubber-like graft base is preferably used in the polymer mixture according to the invention a graft polymer obtained by grafting a mixture of (1) styrene and/or alpha-methyl styrene and/or a styrene substituted in the aromatic nucleus and (2) a methacrylonitrile and/or acrylonitrile and/or maleic acid anhydride and/or derivative of maleic acid anhydride and/or acrylic monomer, on a rubber (3).

As a styrene-containing copolymer, the polymer mixture according to the invention may comprise a copolymer which is built up from (1) styrene, and/or alpha-methyl styrene and/or a styrene substituted in the aromatic nucleus and (2) a methacrylonitrile and/or acrylonitrile and/or maleic acid anhydride and/or derivative of maleic acid anhydride and/or acrylic monomer.

The polymer mixture according to the invention may comprise a mixture of a styrene copolymer and a styrene graft polymer as described hereinbefore.

The invention also relates to articles formed from the polymer mixture according to the invention.

The polymer mixture according to the invention comprises at any rate the following constituents:

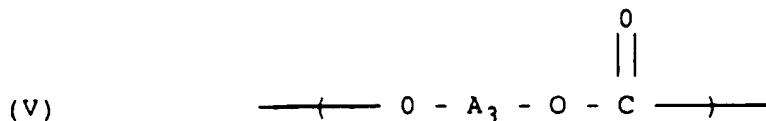
- A. an aromatic polycarbonate, and
- B. a styrene-containing copolymer and/or a styrene-containing graft polymer, and
- C. a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer.

The polymer mixture according to the invention may moreover comprise one or more of the following constituents:

- D. flame-retardants
- E. conventionally used additives.

A. Aromatic polycarbonates without polysiloxane blocks

5 Aromatic polycarbonates are materials known per se. They are generally prepared by reacting a dihydric phenol compound with a carbonate precursor, for example, phosgene, a halogen formiate or a carbonate ester. Aromatic polycarbonates are polymers which comprise units of formula (V)



15 wherein A_3 is a bivalent aromatic radical which is derived from the dihydric phenol which has been used in the preparation of the polymer. Mononuclear or polynuclear aromatic compounds which comprise two hydroxy radicals each directly bonded to a carbon atom of an aromatic nucleus may be used as dihydric phenols in the preparation of the aromatic polycarbonates.

The branched polycarbonates known per se as described, for example, in US-A-4,001,184 are also suitable.

20 The so-called polyester carbonates which are obtained by performing the polymerisation reaction in the presence of an ester precursor, for example, a difunctional carboxylic acid, for example, terephthalic acid or an ester-forming derivative thereof, are also suitable aromatic polycarbonates. These polyester carbonates have ester compounds and carbonate compounds in the polymeric chain. Polyester carbonates are described, for example, in US-A-3,169,121.

It is also possible to use a mixture of different polycarbonates.

B. Styrene-containing copolymer and/or a styrene-containing graft polymer having a rubber-like graft base

Suitable styrene-containing copolymers and suitable styrene-containing graft polymers are described, for example, in EP-A-0174493 and in EP-A-0135794.

30 Styrene-containing copolymers are copolymers built up from units derived from (1) styrene, and/or alpha-methyl styrene and/or styrene compounds substituted in the aromatic nucleus and (2) acrylonitrile and/or methacrylonitrile and/or maleic acid anhydride and/or a derivative of maleic acid anhydride and/or acrylic monomer. Suitable derivatives of maleic acid anhydride are maleimide and N-phenyl maleimide. Suitable acrylic monomers are, for example, methyl methacrylate, (meth)acrylic acid. These copolymers are known per se and they can be obtained according to conventionally used methods of preparing copolymers.

35 Styrene-containing graft polymers are obtained by grafting a mixture of at least two monomers on a rubber-like graft base. Suitable graft bases are, for example, poly-butadiene, butadiene-styrene copolymers. Other rubbers, for example, acrylate rubbers and EPDM rubbers may also be considered. A mixture of monomers is then grafted on the said rubbers. Suitable monomers are claimed in Claim 5.

C. Polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymers

The polymer mixture according to the invention comprises a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 of the present Patent Application. Block copolymers as claimed in Claim 1 and their mode of preparation are disclosed in EP-A-92305883, filed on June 25, 1992 and having a US priority date of July 1, 45 1991, filing number 724022.

Block copolymers as claimed in Claim 2 and their mode of preparation are disclosed in EP-A-92305886, filed on June 25, 1992 and having a US priority date of July 1, 1991, filing number 724018.

50 Polymer mixtures of polycarbonates and block copolymers as used in the invention are disclosed in EP-A-92305885, filed on June 25, 1992 and having a U.S. priority date of July 1, 1991, filing number 724,023.

All the polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymers described in the three Patent Applications mentioned hereinbefore may be used in the polymer mixture according to the invention.

E. Flame-retardants

55 The polymer mixture according to the invention may comprise one or more flame-retardants. All the conventionally used agents suitable to improve the flame-retarding properties of polycarbonate polymers and/or of styrene-containing copolymers or graft polymers may be considered. By way of example may be mentioned:

- a salt having flame-retarding properties for aromatic polycarbonates
- a halogen-containing low-molecular and/or high-molecular compound and/or
- a perfluoroalkane polymer and/or
- a metal compound active as a synergist
- 5 - poly(aryl-arylene phosphates) or poly(alkaryl-arylene phosphates) as described in EP-A-0363608.

10 Salts having flame-retarding properties are generally known and are used on a large scale in polymer mixtures which comprise a polycarbonate. All the salts which are suitable for polymer mixtures having a polycarbonate may be used in the polymer mixture according to the invention. In particular may be mentioned organic and inorganic sulphonates, for example, sodium trichlorobenzene-sulphonate, salts of sulphone sulphonates, for example, the potassium salt of diphenyl sulphone sulphonate, salts of perfluorinated alkane sulphonic acids and sodium aluminium hexafluoride.

15 Examples of suitable halogen-containing compounds are decabromodiphenyl ether, octabromodiphenyl, octabromodiphenyl ether and further oligomeric or polymeric bromine compounds, for example, derived from tetrabromobisphenol A or also poly-phenylene ethers brominated in the nucleus.

20 Tetrafluoroethylene polymers are preferably used as perfluoroalkane polymers. The polymer mixture according to the invention may further comprise a metal or metal compound active as a synergist, for example, antimony oxide and the like. These synergists are conventionally used in combination with halogen-containing compounds.

E. Conventionally used additives

25 In addition to the constituents mentioned hereinbefore the polymer mixture according to the invention may comprise one or more conventionally used additives, for example, fillers, reinforcing fibres, stabilisers, pigments and dyes, plasticisers, mould-release agents and antistatically active agents.

30 The polymer mixture may be obtained according to the conventionally used methods of preparing polymer mixtures, for example, by compounding the said constituents in an extruder.

The polymer mixture according to the invention may comprise

- D. 0-20 parts by weight of one or more agents to improve the flame-retarding properties and/or
- E. 0-100 parts by weight of conventionally used additives

35 per 100 parts by weight of A + B + C.

Comparative examples A to F; examples I to VIII.

40 In the following examples A, I, II and III the following constituents were used:

PC-1 : an aromatic polycarbonate homopolymer derived from bisphenol A and phosgene without polysiloxane blocks having a weight-averaged molecular weight of 25,500.

45 PC-2 : an aromatic polycarbonate homopolymer derived from bisphenol A and phosgene without polysiloxane blocks having a weight-averaged molecular weight of 28,000.

ABS : A graft copolymer, built up substantially from a butadiene rubber on which styrene and acrylonitrile have been grafted, having a rubber content of approximately 50% by weight.

50 SAN-1: A styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer having a weight-ratio styrene:acrylonitrile of 72 : 28 and having a weight-averaged molecular weight of 100,000.

SAN-2: A styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer having a weight ratio styrene: acrylonitrile of 72 : 28 and having a weight-averaged molecular weight of 130,000.

55 LR : A polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer having 43% by weight of polysiloxane blocks of formula I (see above) and having 57% by weight of polycarbonate blocks of formula III. All R's in formula I represent a methyl group; Ar is an arylene group derived from bisphenol A, and the sum of a + b + c is on an average 10. The weight-averaged molecular weight of LR is approximately 60,000.

XT-1: A polysiloxane-polycarbonate block polymer having 43% by weight of polysiloxane blocks of formula II (see above) and having 57% by weight of polycarbonate blocks of formula III. (see above).

R₁ and R₂ all represent a methyl group, D is on an average 10 and Y is a hydrogen atom. A1 in formula III represents a 2,2-propyl group and X is a hydrogen atom.

The weight-averaged molecular weight of XT-1 is approximately 50,000.

5 XT-2: A polysiloxane-polycarbonate block polymer having 20 by weight of polysiloxane blocks of formula II (see above) and having 80% by weight of polycarbonate blocks of formula III (see above).

R₁ and R₂ all represent a methyl group, D is on an average 50 and Y is a hydrogen atom.

A in formula III is a 2,2-propyl group and X is a hydrogen atom.

The weight-averaged molecular weight of XT-2 is approximately 30,000.

10 Various polymer mixtures were prepared from the constituents mentioned hereinbefore in the quantities recorded hereinafter in Tables A and B. The examples A to F relate to comparative prior art examples; the examples I to VIII relate to polymer mixtures according to the present invention. The various polymer mixtures were prepared by compounding the indicated constituents in an extruder. The resulting extrudate was then pelletised. Standardized test rods were injection-moulded from the pellets so as to determine the Izod notched impact strength at different temperatures (according to ASTM D 256) and to determine the notched impact strength according to the Charpy test (DIN 53453).

15 The melt viscosity index was also determined according to ISO 1133.

The results are recorded hereinafter in Tables A and B.

20 TABLE A

| Example | A | B | C | I | II | III |
|---|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Composition (parts by weight) | | | | | | |
| Formulation No. | 73 | 74 | 76 | 81 | 83 | 85 |
| PC-1 | 60 | 55 | 58 | 48 | 55 | 58 |
| SAN-1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| ABS | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 10 |
| LR | - | 5 | 10 | - | - | - |
| XT-1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 |
| XT-2 | - | - | - | 20 | - | - |
| Rubber content (wt.%) | 9.0 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 11.3 | 9.3 |
| Properties | | | | | | |
| MVI 260°C C/5 kg | 12 | 16 | 80 | 19 | 12 | 14 |
| Izod notched impact value | +23°C | 570 | 540 | 220 | 530 | 620 |
| | -20°C | 390 | 270 | 50 | 520 | 500 |
| | -49°C | 200 | 120 | 30 | 430 | 290 |
| Charpy notched impact value | +23°C | 29 | 32 | 16 | 54 | 43 |
| | | | | | | |
| * rubber content: calculated from the polybutadiene content in the ABS and the polysiloxane content in LR, XT-1 or XT-2; expressed as a percentage by weight with respect to the polymer mixture. | | | | | | |

TABLE B

| Example | D | E | F | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Formulation No. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 |
| PC-2 | 57 | 60 | 64 | 58 | 60 | 54 | 58 | 39 |
| SAN-2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| ABS | 18 | 10 | 6 | - | 10 | 10 | 6 | - |
| LR | - | 5 | 5 | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| XT-1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| XT-2 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 36 |
| Rubber content (wt.%) | 9.0 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 7.2 |
| Properties | | | | | | | | |
| MVI 260 C/5 kg | 11 | 20 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 |
| Izod notched impact value | +23°C | 570 | 480 | 510 | 540 | 620 | 670 | 650 |
| | -20°C | 480 | 150 | 150 | 470 | 530 | 600 | 890 |
| | -40°C | 280 | 150 | 80 | 370 | 210 | 170 | 570 |
| Charpy notched impact value | +23°C | 19 | 16 | 30 | 38 | 45 | 44 | 46 |
| * Rubber content: see remark sub Table A | | | | | | | | |

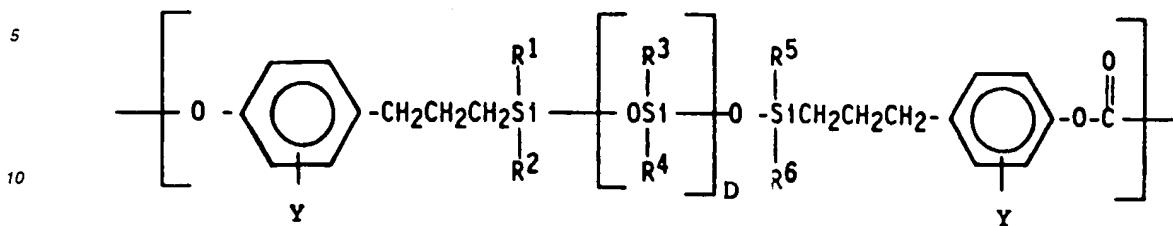
It may be seen from Table A that the addition of a conventional polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer (comparative examples B and C) leads to a considerable deterioration of the impact strength. This applies to the notched impact value according to Izod at all the indicated temperatures and to the notched impact value according to Charpy. The melt viscosity index also increases. Better notched impact values are nearly always obtained in the examples according to the invention (I, II and III), better than those determined in comparative example A without polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer and at any rate always many times better than in the comparative examples B and C with the conventionally used polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymers. The melt viscosity index increases less strongly.

In the examples according to Table B another polycarbonate (with higher molecular weight) and another styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer (with higher molecular weight) were used. The results show a picture similar to that of Table A.

Claims

1. A polymer mixture which comprises an aromatic polycarbonate without polysiloxane blocks (A), a styrene-containing copolymer and/or a styrene-containing graft polymer having a rubber-like graft base (B), and a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer (C), characterised in that the polymer mixture comprises a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer which is built up from (a) 1-50% by weight of polysiloxane blocks of formula (II)

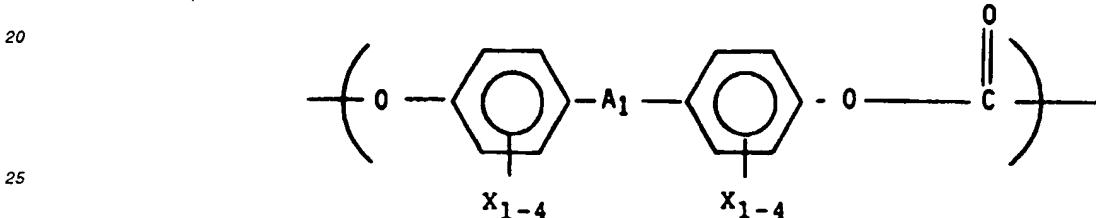
(III)



and

(b) 50-99% by weight of polycarbonate blocks of formula (III)

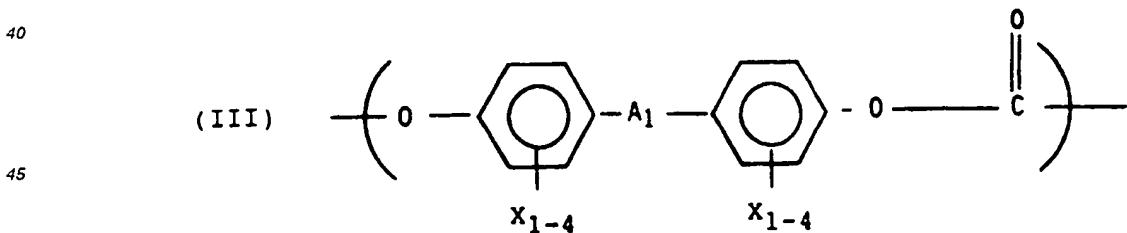
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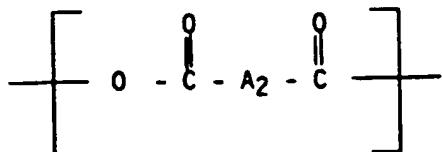
wherein in formulae II and III R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ each independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbyl or a halogenated hydrocarbyl, D is an integer from 5-140, Y is a hydrogen atom or an alkoxy, and wherein A1 is a bivalent hydrocarbon group having 1-15 carbon atoms, which bivalent hydrocarbon group may be substituted, is an -S-; an -S-S-; an -S(O)-; an -S(O)₂- or an -O- and every X, independently of each other, is a hydrogen atom, a halogen or a monovalent hydrocarbon.

35 2. Polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the polymer mixture comprises a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer (C), with polycarbonate blocks which are built up for 75-99% by weight from units of formula III



50 and for 1-25% by weight from aliphatic diester units of formula IV:

55 (IV)



wherein A_2 is an alkylene radical having 6-18 carbon atoms and A_1 , X have the meanings given hereinbefore.

3. Polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that per 100 parts by weight of constituent A plus constituent B plus constituent C, the polymer mixture is built up from

5

- 50-90% by weight of constituent A and
- 2-40% by weight of constituent B and
- 2-40% by weight of C, wherein

10 constituent B consists of 50-100% by weight of the graft copolymer and 0-50% by weight of the copolymer.

4. Polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the content of polysiloxane units in constituent C plus the content of rubber-like graft base in constituent B together, calculated with respect to the overall quantity by weight of the constituents A plus B plus C, lies between 2.5 and 25% by weight.

15 5. Polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the polymer mixture comprises as constituent B a graft polymer obtained by grafting on a rubber (3) a mixture of (1) styrene and/or alpha-methyl styrene and/or a styrene substituted in the aromatic nucleus and (2) a methacrylonitrile and/or acrylonitrile and/or maleic acid anhydride and/or derivative of maleic acid anhydride and/or acrylic monomer.

20 6. Polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the polymer mixture comprises as constituent B a copolymer which is built up from units derived from (1) styrene, and/or alphamethyl styrene and/or a styrene substituted in the aromatic nucleus and (2) a methacrylonitrile and/or acrylonitrile and/or maleic acid anhydride and/or derivative of maleic acid anhydride and/or acrylic monomer.

25 7. Polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the polymer mixture comprises as constituent B a mixture of a styrene copolymer and a styrene graft polymer.

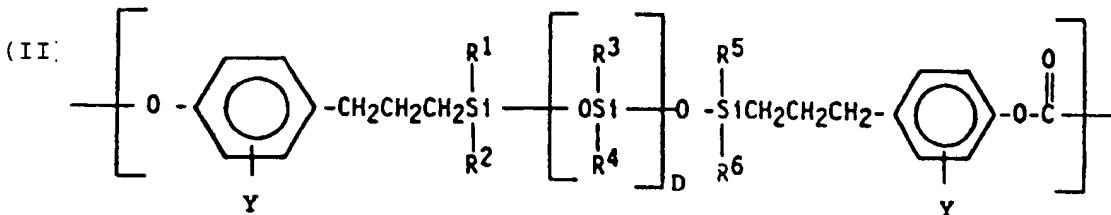
30 8. Articles formed from the polymer mixture as claimed in Claim 1.

Patentansprüche

1. Polymermischung, die enthält:

35 ein aromatisches Polycarbonat ohne Polysiloxanblöcke (A), ein styrolhaltiges Copolymer und/oder ein styrolhaltiges Propfpolymer mit einer gummiartigen Propfbase (B) und ein Polysiloxan-Polycarbonat-Blockcopolymer (C), gekennzeichnet dadurch, daß die Polymermischung ein Polysiloxan-Polycarbonat-Blockcopolymer aufweist, welches aufgebaut ist aus

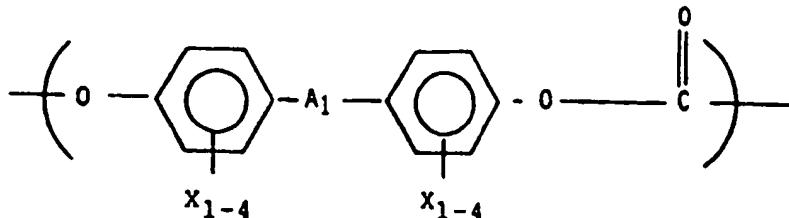
40 (a) 1 - 50 Gewichts-% Polysiloxanblöcken der Formel (II)



und

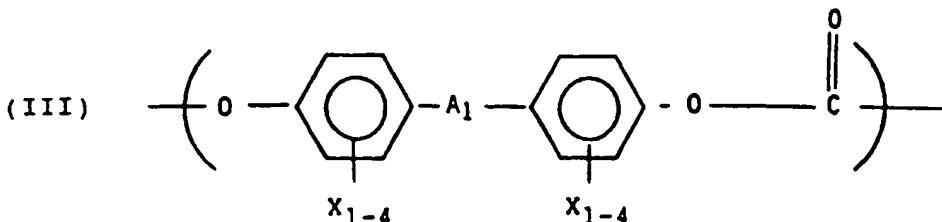
55 (b) 50 - 99 Gewichts-% der Polycarbonatblöcke der Formel (III)

(III)



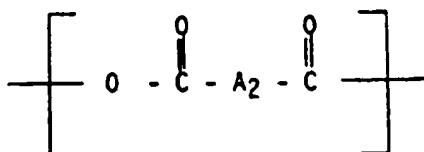
15 worin in den Formeln II und III R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 und R_6 jeweils unabhängig voneinander ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Hydrocarbyl- oder eine halogenierte Hydrocarbylgruppe darstellen, D eine ganze Zahl von 5 - 140 ist, Y ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkoxygruppe ist, und worin A_1 eine zweiwertige Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe mit 1 - 15 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, welche zweiwertige Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe substituiert sein kann und eine -S-; eine -S-S-; eine -S(O)-; eine -S(O)₂- oder eine -O- Gruppe ist und jedes X unabhängig voneinander ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogen oder ein einwertiger Kohlenwasserstoff ist.

20 2. Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Polymermischung ein Polysiloxan-Polycarbonat-Blockcopolymer (C) umfaßt mit Polycarbonatblöcken, die aufgebaut sind aus 75 - 99 Gew.-%-Einheiten der Formel III



35 und 1 - 25 Gew.-% aliphatischer Diestereinheiten der Formel IV

(IV)



45 worin A_2 ein Alkylenrest mit 6 - 18 Kohlenstoffatomen ist und A_1 , X die vorstehend gegebene Bedeutung besitzen.

50 3. Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß pro 100 Gewichtsteile des Bestandteils A plus Bestandteil B plus Bestandteil C die Polymermischung aufgebaut ist aus

- 50 - 90 Gewichts-% des Bestandteils A und
- 2 - 40 Gewichts-% des Bestandteils B und
- 2 - 40 Gewichts-% des Bestandteils C,

55 worin der Bestandteil B aus 50 - 100 Gewichts-% des Propfcopolymeren und 0 - 50 Gewichts-% des Copolymeren besteht.

55 4. Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Gehalt an Polysiloxan-Einheiten in dem Bestandteil C plus der Gehalt an gummiartiger Propfbase in dem Bestandteil B zusammen berechnet in bezug auf die Gesamt-Gewichtsmenge der Bestandteile A plus B plus C zwischen 2,5 und 25 Gewichts-% liegt.

5. Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Polymermischung als Bestandteil B ein Propfpolymer umfaßt, welches durch Propfen einer Mischung aus (1) Styrol und/oder alpha-Methylstyrol und/oder ein im aromatischen Kern substituiertes Styrol und (2) ein mit Methacrylnitril und/oder Acrylnitril und/oder Maleinsäureanhydrid und/oder Derivat des Maleinsäureanhydrids und/oder Acrylmonomer erhalten wurde.

10. 6. Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Polymermischung als Bestandteil B ein Copolymer umfaßt, welches aufgebaut ist aus Einheiten, die (1) Styrol und/oder alpha-Methylstyrol und/oder ein im aromatischen Kern substituiertes Styrol und (2) einem Methacrylnitril und/oder Acrylnitril und/oder Maleinsäureanhydrid und/oder Derivat des Maleinsäureanhydrids und/oder Acrylmonomeren umfassen.

15. 7. Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Polymermischung als Bestandteil B eine Mischung aus einem Styrolcopolymer und einem Styrolpropfcopolymer umfaßt.

8. Gegenstände, die aus der Polymermischung nach Anspruch 1 ausgeformt sind.

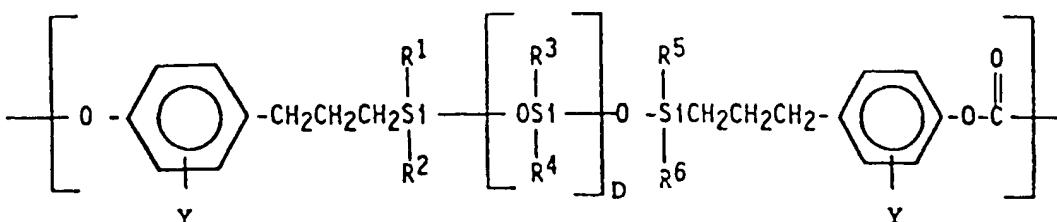
Revendications

1. Mélange de polymères comprenant

20. (A) un polycarbonate aromatique dépourvu de séquences polysiloxane,
 (B) un copolymère contenant du styrène et/ou un polymère de greffage contenant du styrène ayant une base de greffage de type caoutchouc, et
 25. (C) un copolymère séquéncé polysiloxane-polycarbonate, caractérisé en ce que le mélange de polymères comprend un copolymère séquéncé polysiloxane-polycarbonate qui est constitué

(a) de 1 - 50 % en poids de séquences polysiloxane de formule (II)

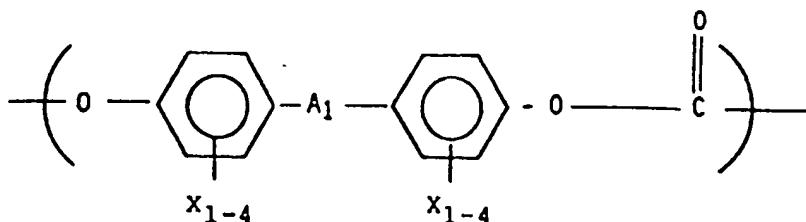
30. (II)



40. et

(b) de 50 - 99 % en poids de séquences polycarbonates de formule (III)

45. (III)

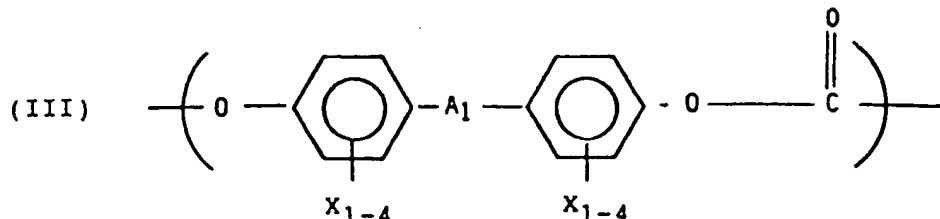


55. où, dans les formules (II) et (III), R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ et R₆ représentent chacun indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un résidu hydrocarbyle ou hydrocarbyle halogéné, D est un nombre entier allant de 5 à 140, Y est un atome d'hydrogène ou un résidu alcoxy, et où A₁ représente un groupe hydrocarboné bivalent

comportant de 1 - 15 atomes de carbone et pouvant être substitué, un résidu -S-, -S-S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂- ou -O-, et chaque X représente indépendamment un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène ou un résidu hydrocarboné monovalent.

5 2. Mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le mélange de polymères comprend
 (C) un copolymère séquencé polysiloxane-polycarbonate avec des séquences polycarbonate constituées
 de 75 - 99 % en poids de motifs de formule (III)

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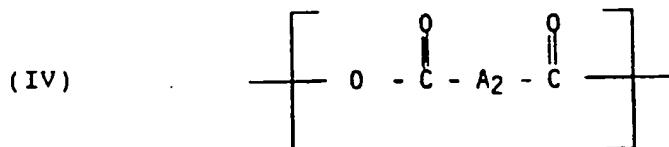


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et de 1 - 25 % en poids de motifs de type diester aliphatique de formule(IV)

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dans lesquelles A_2 représente un radical alkylène comportant de 6 à 18 atomes de carbone et A_1 et X ont la même signification que celle indiquée ci-avant.

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3. Mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que, pour 100 parties en poids de la somme des constituants (A), (B) et (C), le mélange de polymères est constitué de

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- 50 - 90 % en poids de constituant (A),
- 2 - 40 % en poids de constituant (B) et
- 2 - 40 % en poids de (C),

où le constituant (B) contient de 50 à 100 % en poids du copolymère de greffage et de 0 à 50 % en poids du copolymère.

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4. Mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la somme de la teneur en motifs polysiloxane du constituant (C) et de la teneur en base de greffage caoutchouteuse du constituant (B), calculée par rapport à la quantité en poids globale des constituants (A) et (B), est comprise dans un intervalle allant de 2,5 à 25 % en poids.

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5. Mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1 caractérisé en ce que le mélange de polymères comprend, comme constituant (B), un polymère de greffage obtenu par greffage

(1) de styrène et/ou d'alpha-méthylstyrène et/ou d'un styrène à noyau aromatique substitué et
 (2) de méthacrylonitrile et/ou acrylonitrile et/ou anhydride maléique et/ou d'un dérivé d'anhydride maléique et/ou d'un monomère acrylique, sur
 (3) un caoutchouc.

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6. Mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le mélange de polymères comprend, comme constituant (B), un copolymère constitué de motifs dérivés

(1) de styrène et/ou d'alpha-méthylstyrène et/ou de styrène à noyau aromatique substitué, et

(2) de méthacrylonitrile et/ou d'acrylonitrile et/ou anhydride maléique et/ou d'un dérivé d'anhydride maléique et/ou d'un monomère acrylique.

5 7. Mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1 caractérisé en ce que le mélange de polymères comprend, comme constituant (B), un mélange d'un copolymère de styrène et d'un polymère de greffage styrénique.

8. Articles formés à partir du mélange de polymères conforme à la revendication 1.

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